

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

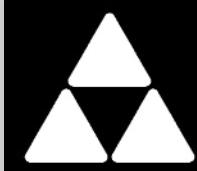
10" Motorized Bench Saw

(Model TS200, Model TS200LS)



Model TS200LS
Shown

PART NO. 905571 - 04-29-02
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DELTA® ShopMaster™

To learn more about DELTA MACHINERY
visit our website at: www.deltamachinery.com.

For Parts, Service, Warranty or other Assistance,
please call 1-800-223-7278 (In Canada call 1-800-463-3582).

ESPAÑOL: PÁGINA 25

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

Woodworking can be dangerous if safe and proper operating procedures are not followed. As with all machinery, there are certain hazards involved with the operation of the product. Using the machine with respect and caution will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, personal injury to the operator may result. Safety equipment such as guards, push sticks, hold-downs, featherboards, goggles, dust masks and hearing protection can reduce your potential for injury. But even the best guard won't make up for poor judgment, carelessness or inattention. Always use common sense and exercise caution in the workshop. If a procedure feels dangerous, don't try it. Figure out an alternative procedure that feels safer. **REMEMBER:** Your personal safety is your responsibility.

This machine was designed for certain applications only. Delta Machinery strongly recommends that this machine not be modified and/or used for any application other than that for which it was designed. If you have any questions relative to a particular application, **DO NOT** use the machine until you have first contacted Delta to determine if it can or should be performed on the product.

Technical Service Manager

Delta Machinery

4825 Highway 45 North

Jackson, TN 38305

(IN CANADA: 505 SOUTHGATE DRIVE, GUELPH, ONTARIO N1H 6M7)



WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY

1. FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY, READ INSTRUCTION MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING THE TOOL. Learn the tool's application and limitations as well as the specific hazards peculiar to it.

2. KEEP GUARDS IN PLACE and in working order.

3. ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION. Wear safety glasses. Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses; they are not safety glasses. Also use face or dust mask if cutting operation is dusty. These safety glasses must conform to ANSI Z87.1 requirements. **NOTE:** Approved glasses have Z87 printed or stamped on them.

4. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES. Form habit of checking to see that keys and adjusting wrenches are removed from tool before turning it "on".

5. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN. Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.

6. DON'T USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENT. Don't use power tools in damp or wet locations, or expose them to rain. Keep work area well-lighted.

7. KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY. All children and visitors should be kept a safe distance from work area.

8. MAKE WORKSHOP CHILDPREOF – with padlocks, master switches, or by removing starter keys.

9. DON'T FORCE TOOL. It will do the job better and be safer at the rate for which it was designed.

10. USE RIGHT TOOL. Don't force tool or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.

11. WEAR PROPER APPAREL. No loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, bracelets, or other jewelry to get caught in moving parts. Nonslip footwear is recommended. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair.

12. SECURE WORK. Use clamps or a vise to hold work when practical. It's safer than using your hand and frees both hands to operate tool.

13. DON'T OVERREACH. Keep proper footing and balance at all times.

14. MAINTAIN TOOLS IN TOP CONDITION. Keep tools sharp and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.

15. DISCONNECT TOOLS before servicing and when changing accessories such as blades, bits, cutters, etc.

16. USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES. The use of accessories and attachments not recommended by Delta may cause hazards or risk of injury to persons.

17. REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL STARTING. Make sure switch is in "OFF" position before plugging in power cord. In the event of a power failure, move switch to the "OFF" position.

18. NEVER STAND ON TOOL. Serious injury could occur if the tool is tipped or if the cutting tool is accidentally contacted.

19. CHECK DAMAGED PARTS. Before further use of the tool, a guard or other part that is damaged should be carefully checked to ensure that it will operate properly and perform its intended function – check for alignment of moving parts, binding of moving parts, breakage of parts, mounting, and any other conditions that may affect its operation. A guard or other part that is damaged should be properly repaired or replaced.

20. DIRECTION OF FEED. Feed work into a blade or cutter against the direction of rotation of the blade or cutter only.

21. NEVER LEAVE TOOL RUNNING UNATTENDED. TURN POWER OFF. Don't leave tool until it comes to a complete stop.

22. STAY ALERT, WATCH WHAT YOU ARE DOING, AND USE COMMON SENSE WHEN OPERATING A POWER TOOL. DO NOT USE TOOL WHILE TIRED OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS, ALCOHOL, OR MEDICATION. A moment of inattention while operating power tools may result in serious personal injury.

23. MAKE SURE TOOL IS DISCONNECTED FROM POWER SUPPLY while motor is being mounted, connected or reconnected.

24. THE DUST GENERATED by certain woods and wood products can be injurious to your health. Always operate machinery in well ventilated areas and provide for proper dust removal. Use wood dust collection systems whenever possible.

25. WARNING: SOME DUST CREATED BY POWER SANDING, SAWING, GRINDING, DRILLING, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES contains chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- lead from lead-based paints,
 - crystalline silica from bricks and cement and other masonry products, and
 - arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.
- Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

Refer to them often and use them to instruct others.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY RULES FOR TABLE SAWS



WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE RULES MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1. **DO NOT OPERATE THIS MACHINE** until it is **assembled** and **installed** according to the instructions.
2. **OBTAIN ADVICE FROM YOUR SUPERVISOR, instructor, or another qualified person** if you are not familiar with the operation of this machine.
3. **FOLLOW ALL WIRING CODES** and recommended electrical connections.
4. **USE THE GUARDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.** Check to see that they are in place, secured, and working correctly.
5. **AVOID KICKBACK by:**
 - A. keeping blade sharp and free of rust and pitch.
 - B. keeping rip fence parallel to the saw blade.
 - C. using saw blade guard and spreader for every possible operation, including all through sawing.
 - D. pushing the workpiece past the saw blade prior to release.
 - E. never ripping a workpiece that is twisted or warped, or does not have a straight edge to guide along the fence.
 - F. using featherboards when the anti-kickback device cannot be used.
 - G. never sawing a large workpiece that cannot be controlled.
 - H. never using the fence as a guide when crosscutting.
 - I. never sawing a workpiece with loose knots or other flaws.
6. **ALWAYS USE GUARDS, SPLITTER, AND ANTI-KICKBACK FINGERS** except when otherwise directed in the manual.
7. **REMOVE CUT-OFF PIECES AND SCRAPS** from the table before starting the saw. The vibration of the machine may cause them to move into the saw blade and be thrown out. After cutting, turn the machine off. When the blade has **come to a complete stop, remove all debris.**
8. **NEVER START THE MACHINE** with the workpiece against the blade.
9. **HOLD THE WORKPIECE FIRMLY** against the miter gauge or fence.
10. **NEVER** run the workpiece between the fence and a moulding cutterhead.
11. **NEVER** perform "free-hand" operations. Use either the fence or miter gauge to position and guide the workpiece.
12. **USE PUSH STICK(S)** for ripping a narrow workpiece.
13. **AVOID AWKWARD OPERATIONS AND HAND POSITIONS** where a sudden slip could cause a hand to move into the blade.
14. **KEEP ARMS, HANDS, AND FINGERS** away from the blade.
15. **NEVER** have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade.
16. **NEVER REACH AROUND** or over the saw blade.
17. **NEVER** attempt to free a stalled saw blade without first turning the machine "OFF".
18. **PROPERLY SUPPORT LONG OR WIDE** workpieces.
19. **NEVER PERFORM LAYOUT**, assembly or set-up work on the table/work area when the machine is running.
20. **TURN THE MACHINE "OFF" AND DISCONNECT THE MACHINE** from the power source before installing or removing accessories, before adjusting or changing set-ups, or when making repairs.
21. **TURN THE MACHINE "OFF"**, disconnect the machine from the power source, and clean the table/work area before leaving the machine. **LOCK THE SWITCH IN THE "OFF" POSITION** to prevent unauthorized use.
22. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** regarding the safe and proper operation of this tool is available from the Power Tool Institute, 1300 Summer Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2851. Information is also available from the National Safety Council, 1121 Spring Lake Drive, Itasca, IL 60143-3201. Please refer to the American National Standards Institute ANSI 01.1 Safety Requirements for Woodworking Machines and the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA 1910.213 Regulations.

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
Refer to them often
and use them to instruct others.**

POWER CONNECTIONS

A separate electrical circuit should be used for your machines. This circuit should not be less than #12 wire and should be protected with a 20 Amp time lag fuse. If an extension cord is used, use only 3-wire extension cords which have 3-prong grounding type plugs and matching receptacle which will accept the machine's plug. Before connecting the motor to the power line, make sure the switch is in the "OFF" position and be sure that the electric current is of the same characteristics as indicated on the machine. All line connections should make good contact. Running on low voltage will damage the motor.

WARNING: DO NOT EXPOSE THE MACHINE TO RAIN OR OPERATE THE MACHINE IN DAMP LOCATIONS.

MOTOR SPECIFICATIONS

Your machine is wired for 120 volt, 60 HZ alternating current. Before connecting the machine to the power source, make sure the switch is in the "OFF" position.

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING: THIS MACHINE MUST BE GROUNDED WHILE IN USE TO PROTECT THE OPERATOR FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.

1. All grounded, cord-connected machines:

In the event of a malfunction or breakdown, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current to reduce the risk of electric shock. This machine is equipped with an electric cord having an equipment-grounding conductor and a grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into a matching outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

Do not modify the plug provided - if it will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding conductor can result in risk of electric shock. The conductor with insulation having an outer surface that is green with or without yellow stripes is the equipment-grounding conductor. If repair or replacement of the electric cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding conductor to a live terminal.

Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if in doubt as to whether the machine is properly grounded.

Use only 3-wire extension cords that have 3-prong grounding type plugs and matching 3-conductor receptacles that accept the machine's plug, as shown in Fig. A.

Repair or replace damaged or worn cord immediately.

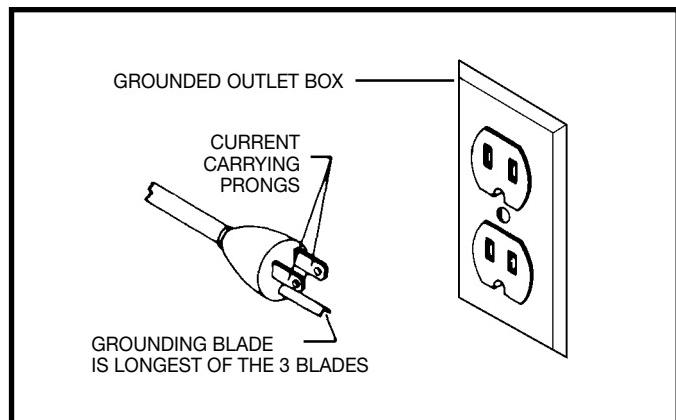


Fig. A

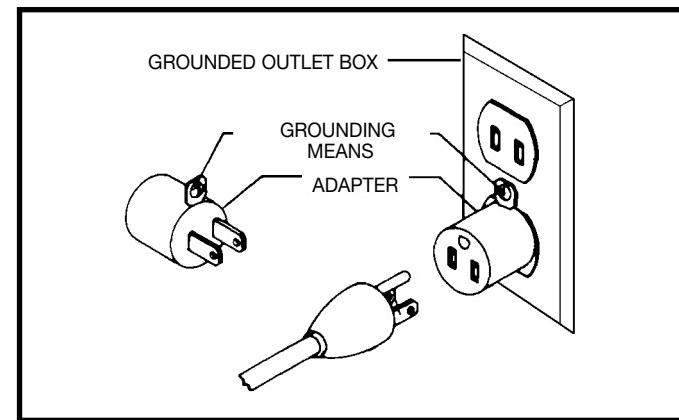


Fig. B

EXTENSION CORDS

Use proper extension cords. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition and is a 3-wire extension cord which has a 3-prong grounding type plug and matching receptacle which will accept the machine's plug. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current of the machine. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage, resulting in loss of power and overheating. Fig. D, shows the correct gauge to use depending on the cord length. If in doubt, use the next heavier gauge. The smaller the gauge number, the heavier the cord.

| MINIMUM GAUGE EXTENSION CORD | | | |
|---|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| RECOMMENDED SIZES FOR USE WITH STATIONARY ELECTRIC MACHINES | | | |
| Ampere Rating | Volts | Total Length of Cord in Feet | Gauge of Extension Cord |
| 0-6 | 120 | up to 25 | 18 AWG |
| 0-6 | 120 | 25-50 | 16 AWG |
| 0-6 | 120 | 50-100 | 16 AWG |
| 0-6 | 120 | 100-150 | 14 AWG |
| 6-10 | 120 | up to 25 | 18 AWG |
| 6-10 | 120 | 25-50 | 16 AWG |
| 6-10 | 120 | 50-100 | 14 AWG |
| 6-10 | 120 | 100-150 | 12 AWG |
| 10-12 | 120 | up to 25 | 16 AWG |
| 10-12 | 120 | 25-50 | 16 AWG |
| 10-12 | 120 | 50-100 | 14 AWG |
| 10-12 | 120 | 100-150 | 12 AWG |
| 12-16 | 120 | up to 25 | 14 AWG |
| 12-16 | 120 | 25-50 | 12 AWG |
| 12-16 | 120 | GREATER THAN 50 FEET NOT RECOMMENDED | |

Fig. D

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

FOREWORD

Delta ShopMaster Models TS200 & TS200LS are powered by a heavy-duty, 13 amp., 120 volt motor. The Delta ShopMaster Models TS200 & TS200LS are very lightweight for portability.

UNPACKING AND CLEANING

Carefully unpack the machine and all loose items from the shipping container(s). Remove the protective coating from all unpainted surfaces. This coating may be removed with a soft cloth moistened with kerosene (do not use acetone, gasoline or lacquer thinner for this purpose). After cleaning, cover the unpainted surfaces with a good quality household floor paste wax.

NOTICE: THE MANUAL COVER PHOTO ILLUSTRATES THE CURRENT PRODUCTION MODEL. ALL OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ARE REPRESENTATIVE ONLY AND MAY NOT DEPICT THE ACTUAL COLOR, LABELING OR ACCESSORIES AND MAY BE INTENDED TO ILLUSTRATE TECHNIQUE ONLY.

MOTORIZED BENCH SAW PARTS

Fig. 2, illustrates the saw removed from the container, Fig. 3 and Fig. 3A illustrates all the loose items packed with the saw. Fig. 4, illustrates all the loose items packed for the stand for model TS-200LS ONLY.



Fig. 2

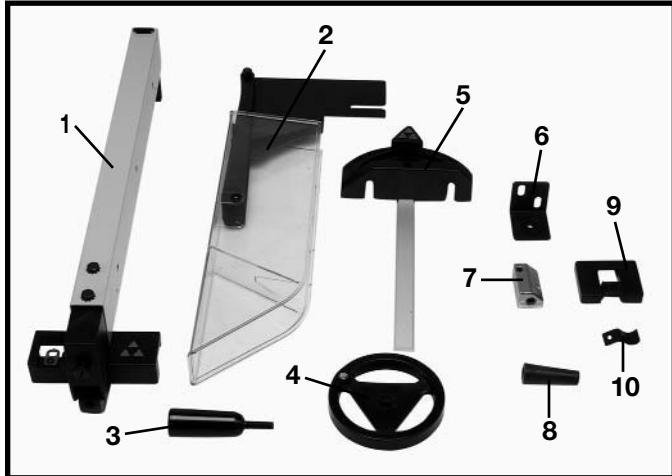


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 Parts

1. Rip Fence
2. Splitter and Guard Assembly
3. Lock Handle for Rip Fence
4. Blade Raising and Lowering Handwheel
5. Miter Gage
6. Splitter Support Bracket
7. Splitter Bracket
8. Handle for Blade Raising and Lowering Handwheel
9. Miter Gage Holder
10. Spring Clip for Miter Gage Holder

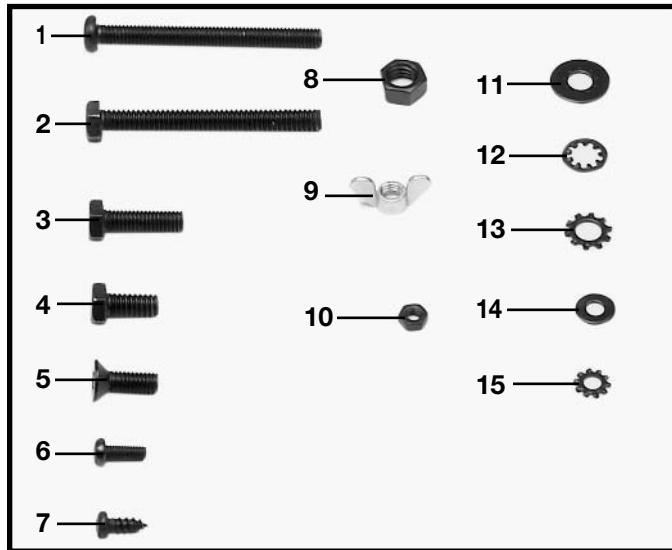


Fig. 3A

Fig. 3A Hardware

1. M6x1x55mm Pan Head Screw (1)
2. 1/4-20x2 1/2" Hex Head Screw (1)
3. M6x1x20mm Hex Head Screw (1)
4. 1/4-20x1 1/2" Hex Head Screw (2)
5. M6x1x12mm Flat Head Screw (1)
6. M4x.7x10mm Pan Head Screw (1)
7. M4x.2x10mm Pan Head Screw (4)
8. M8x1.25 Hex Nut (1)
9. M6x1 Wing Nut (1)
10. M4.7 Hex Nut (1)
11. M6.4 Flat Washer (3)
12. 1/4" Internal Tooth Lockwasher (1)
13. 1/4" External Tooth Lockwasher (5)
14. 3/16" Flat Washer (4)
15. 3/16" External Tooth Flat Washer (1)

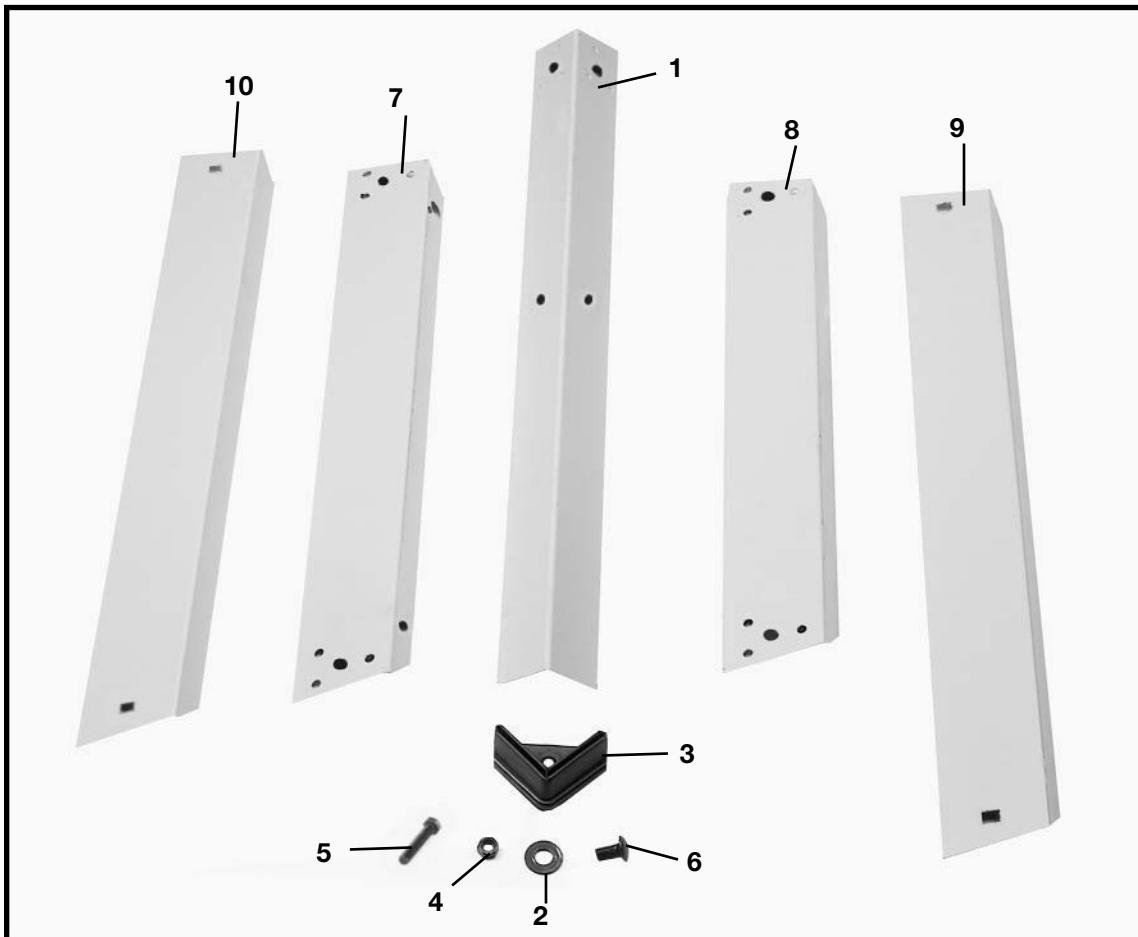


Fig. 4

STAND FOR MODEL TS200LS ONLY

- 1 - Leg (4)
- 2 - 3/8" Flat Washer for Mounting Saw to Stand & for Assembling Stand (24)
- 3 - Foot (4)
- 4 - M8x1.25 Hex Nut for Mounting Saw to Stand & for Assembling Stand (20)
- 5 - M8x1.25x40mm Hex Screw for Mounting Saw to Stand (4)
- 6 - M8x1.25x20mm Carriage Head Bolts for Assembling Stand (16)
- 7 - 18-1/2" Top Front and Rear Brackets (2)
- 8 - 17" Top Side Brackets (2)
- 9 - 22" Bottom Front and Rear Brackets (2)
- 10 - 20-3/8" Bottom Side Brackets (2)

ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLING BLADE RAISING AND LOWERING HANDWHEEL

1. Insert an M6x1x55mm pan head screw (D) Fig. 5, through handle (E) Fig. 5, and assemble handle (E) to handwheel (A) by threading screw (D) clockwise into handwheel.

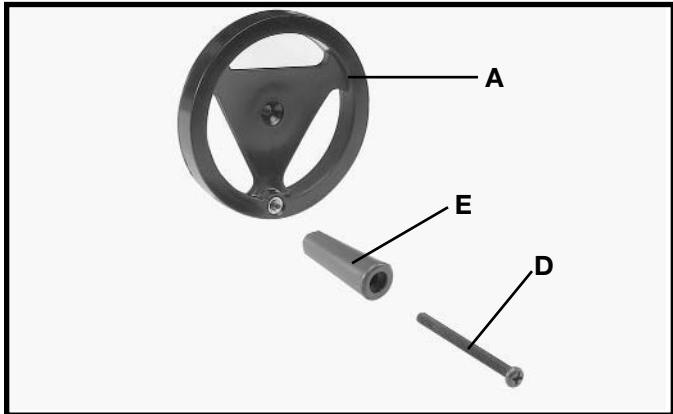


Fig. 5

2. Fig. 6, illustrates the handle (E) assembled to handwheel (A).



Fig. 6

3. Assemble handwheel (A) Fig. 7, to shaft (B) making sure the flat on inside of handwheel lines up with flat on shaft.

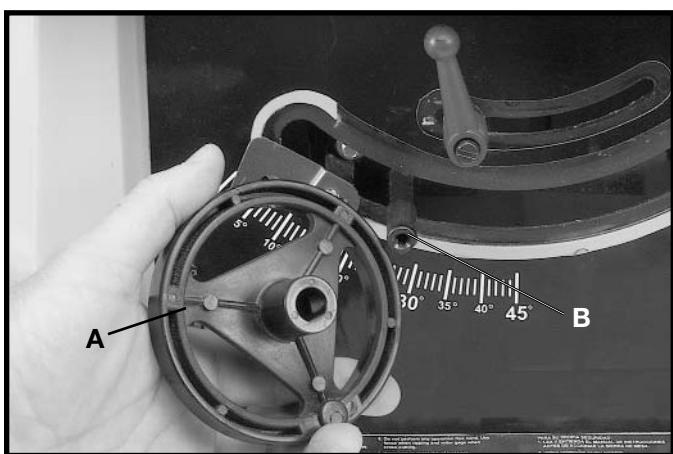


Fig. 7

4. Fasten handwheel (A) Fig. 8, to shaft using a M6x1x12mm flat head screw (C).

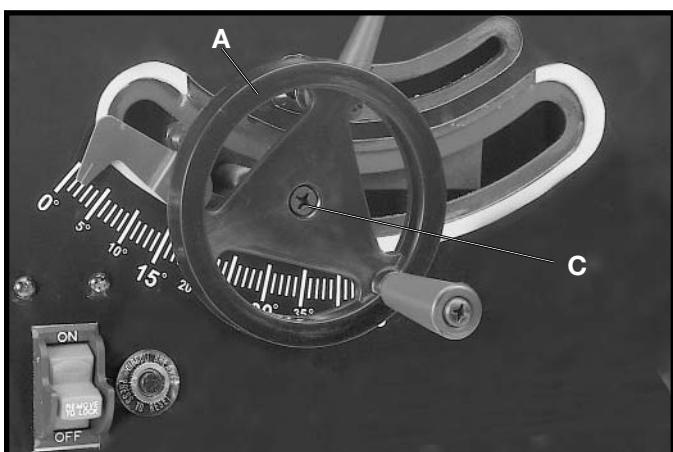


Fig. 8

ASSEMBLING BLADE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.
2. **IMPORTANT: THE BLADE GUARD AND SPLITTER ASSEMBLY MUST BE PROPERLY ALIGNED WITH SAW BLADE IN ORDER TO PREVENT KICKBACK.**
3. Position the blade 90 degrees to the table and lock in place.
4. Fasten the splitter support bracket (A) Fig. 9, to splitter bracket (B) using two 1/4-20x1/2" hex head screws (C), and two 1/4" external tooth lockwashers (D) as shown. **NOTE: Do not completely tighten screws (C) at this time.**
5. Locate the 1/4-20x2½" hex head screw (G) Fig. 10, and assemble the 1/4" internal tooth lockwasher (O), M6.4 flat washer (P) and 1/4" external tooth lockwasher (R) onto screw (G).
6. Position recessed end (E) Fig. 11, of splitter bracket (B) against end of pivot rod (F) and fasten in place using the 1/4-20x2½" hex head screw (G) Fig. 12, 1/4" internal tooth lockwasher, 1/4" flat washer and 1/4" external tooth lockwasher which were assembled to screw (G) in **STEP 5. NOTE: Do not completely tighten screws (C) Fig. 9 at this time.**
7. Position the splitter (H) Fig. 13, against the splitter support bracket as shown, making certain the two protrusions (K) on the splitter support bracket are inside the slot of splitter (H).

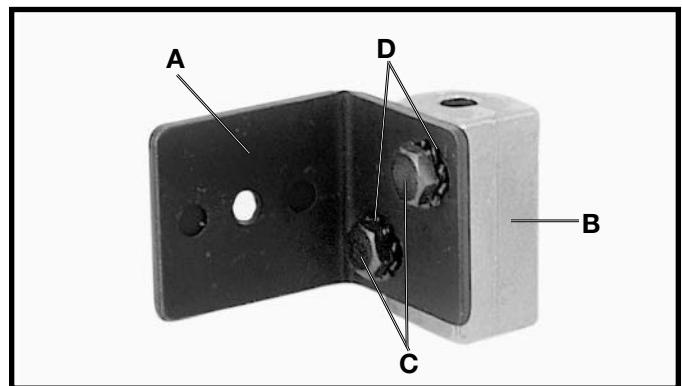


Fig. 9

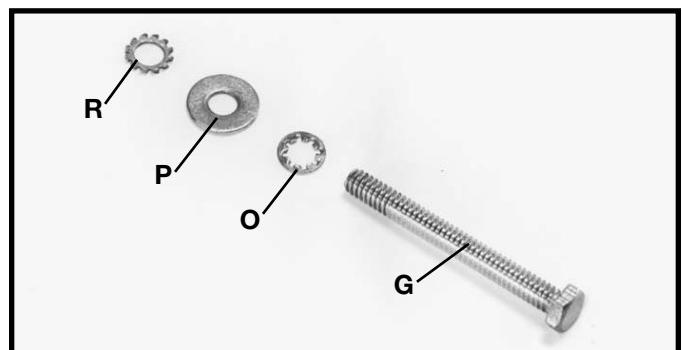


Fig. 10

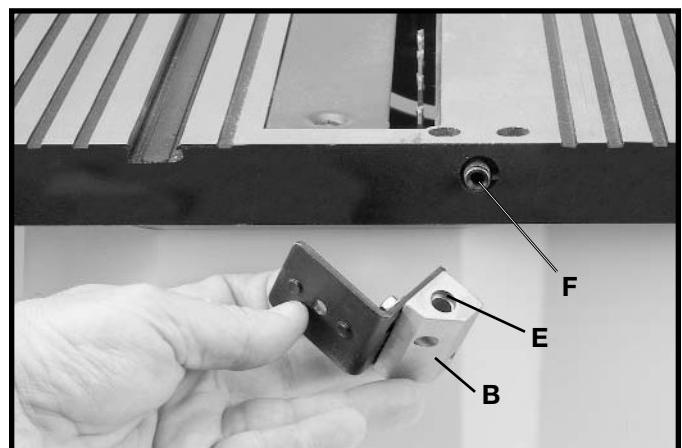


Fig. 11

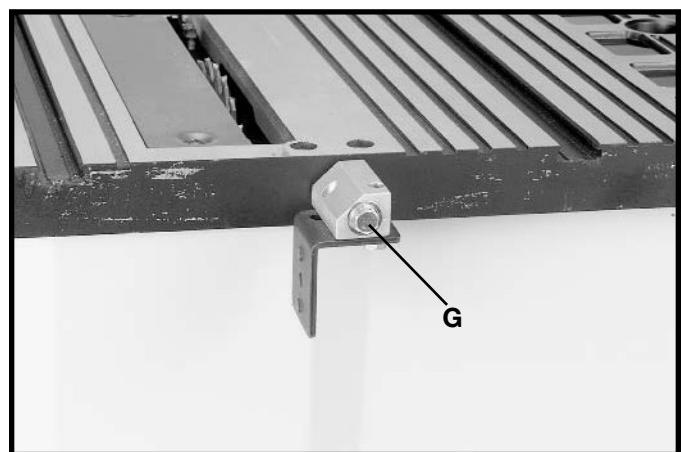


Fig. 12

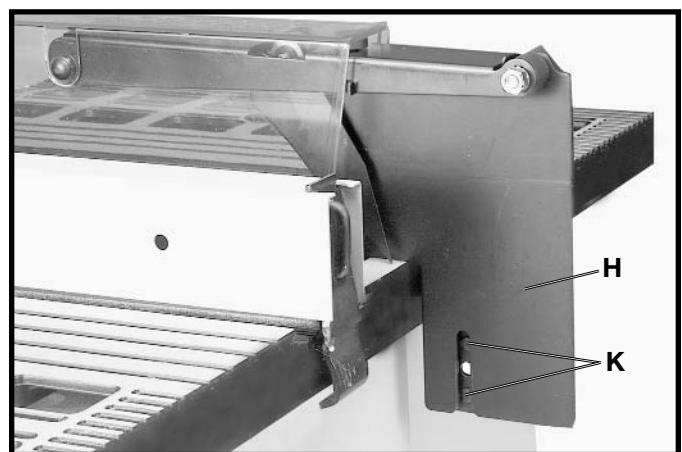


Fig. 13

8. Assemble splitter (H) Fig. 14, to splitter support bracket (B) as shown. Place a 1/4" external tooth lockwasher then an M6.4 flat washer onto a M6x1x20mm hex head screw (L).

9. Insert screw (L) Fig. 14 through splitter support bracket (C) and splitter (H). Place a M6.4 flat washer then a 1/4" external tooth lock washer onto screw (L), and thread a M6x1 wing nut (M) Fig. 15 onto screw (L) Fig. 14.

NOTE: Before tightening wing nut (M) Fig. 15, make certain there is at least a 1/8" gap between the bottom edge of splitter (N) and top surface of table (P) and that protrusions (K), are inside the slot of splitter assembly (H).

10. Using a straight edge, check to see if the splitter (H) Fig. 16, is aligned with the saw blade (R). If an adjustment is necessary, the splitter (H) can be moved left or right and rotated.

11. When you are certain the splitter is properly aligned with the saw blade, tighten the two screws (C) and (G) Fig. 17.

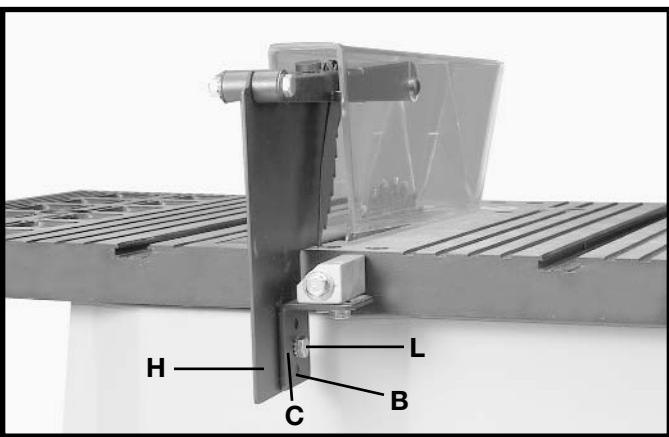


Fig. 14

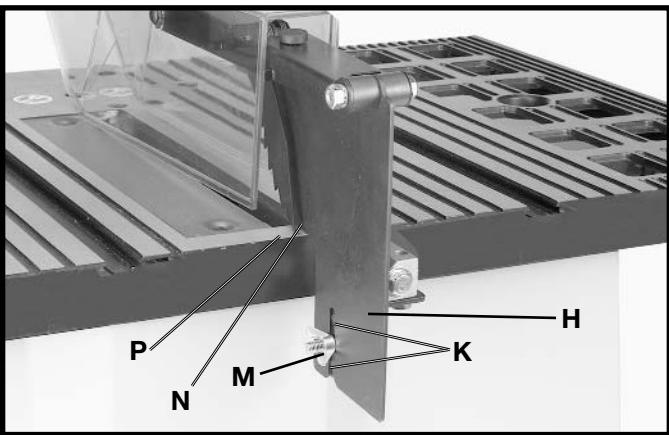


Fig. 15

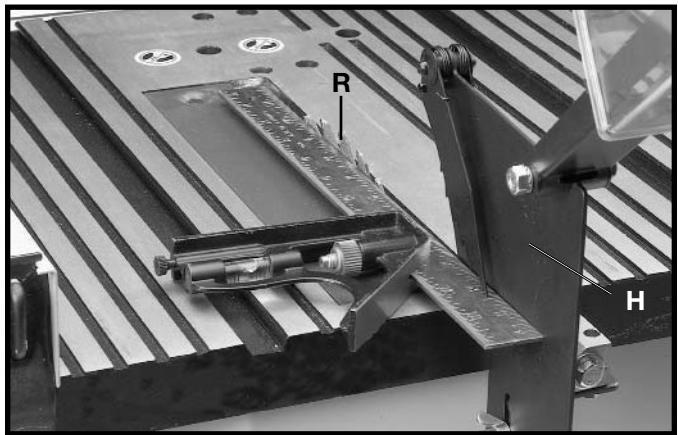


Fig. 16

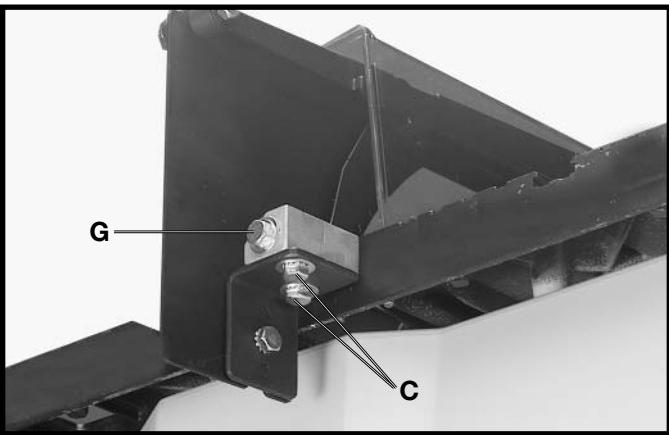


Fig. 17

MITER GAGE

The miter gage is shipped completely assembled and is supplied with a T-slot bar (A) Fig. 18, that is inserted into either one of the two T-slotted miter gage grooves (B) located in the table top, as shown. The T-slot miter gage prevents the miter gage from falling when it is extended out beyond the front of the table when cross-cutting extra wide workpieces.

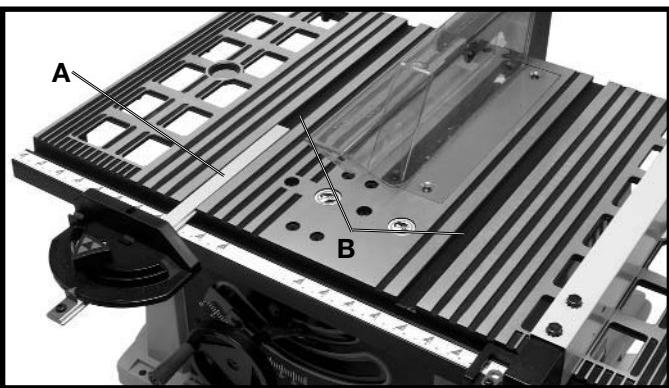


Fig. 18

ASSEMBLING MITER GAGE HOLDER

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

2. Assemble spring clip (E) Fig. 19, to the miter gage holder (A) as shown using a M4x.7x10mm pan head screw (F), 3/16" external tooth lockwasher (B) and M4x.7 hex nut. **NOTE:** Hex nut (G) Fig. 20, will fit into the recess at the back of the miter gage holder (A) Fig. 19, to keep spring clip (E), secured to the miter gage holder.

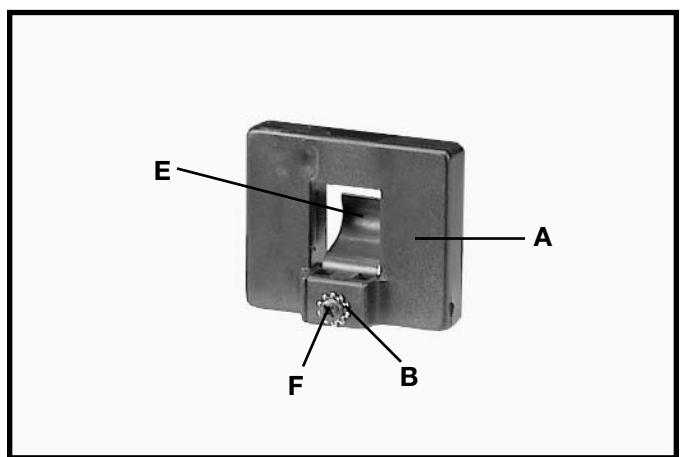


Fig. 19

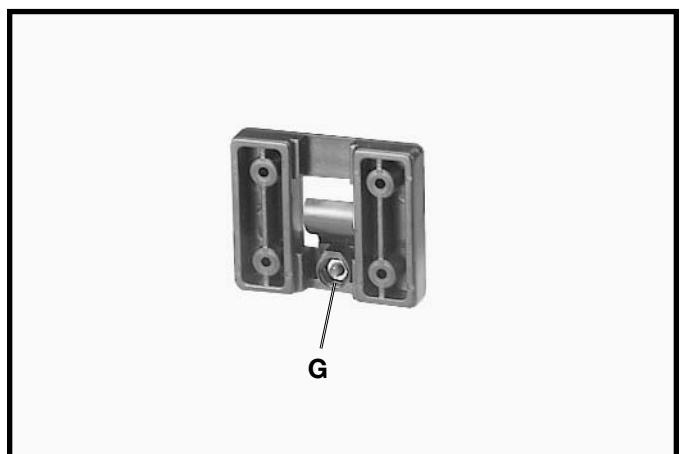


Fig. 20

3. Assemble the miter gage holder (A) Fig. 21, to the left side of the saw cabinet using the four M4x.2x10mm screws (B) Fig. 22, and 3/16" flat washers (C) from inside saw cabinet.

4. Fig. 23, illustrates the miter gage (D) inserted into the miter gage holder when not in use.

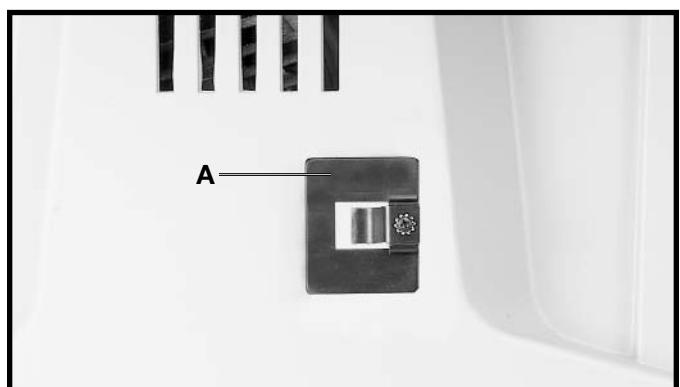


Fig. 21

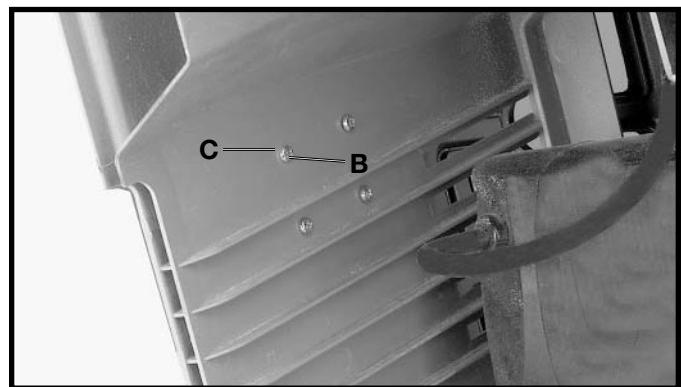


Fig. 22

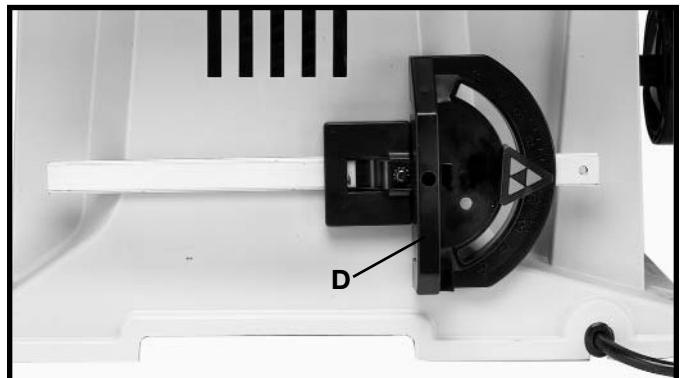


Fig. 23

ASSEMBLING RIP FENCE

1. Thread the M8x1.25 hex nut (A) Fig. 24, approximately halfway onto stud of handle (B).
2. Thread handle (B) Fig. 24, into tapped hole (C) in fence cam (D). Tighten hex nut (A) Fig. 25, against cam (D).
3. The rip fence is usually operated on the right hand side of the saw table. Lift lock handle (B) Fig. 26, and position fence on table as shown. Push downward on handle (B) Fig. 26, to lock fence in place on saw table.

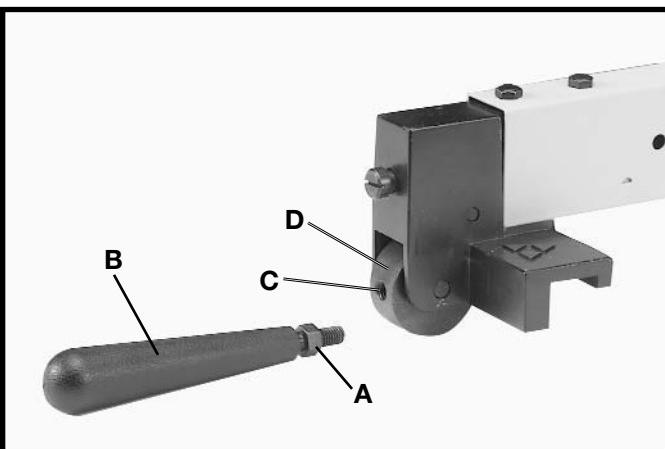


Fig. 24

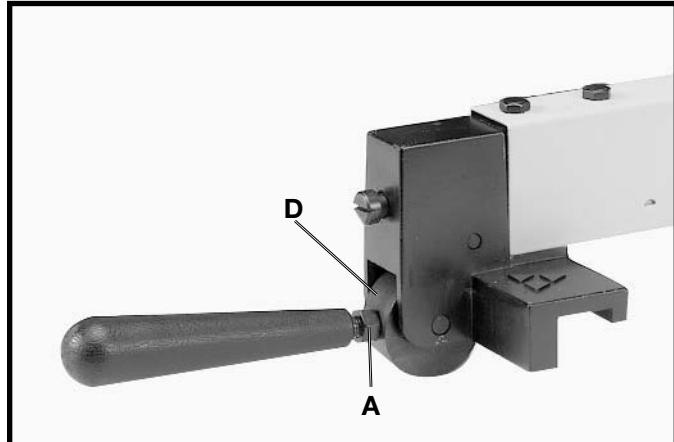


Fig. 25

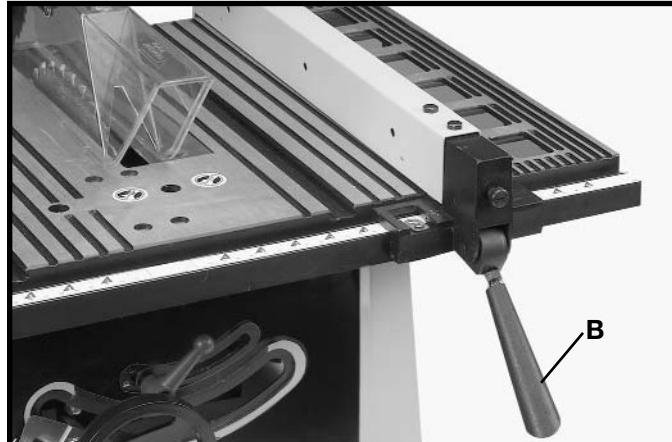


Fig. 26

FASTENING SAW TO A SUPPORTING SURFACE

The saw **MUST** be properly secured to a supporting surface using the four mounting holes, two of which are shown at (A) Fig. 27.

IMPORTANT: A HOLE MUST BE PROVIDED IN THE SUPPORTING SURFACE TO ALLOW SAWDUST TO FALL THROUGH AND BE REMOVED. Square the saw on the supporting surface and mark the location of the four 5/16 inch holes to be drilled, as shown in Fig. 28. Locate and mark an 11 or 12 inch square centered between the four mounting holes and cut out and remove the square, as shown in Fig. 28. This opening will allow sawdust to fall through the saw base. Fasten the saw to the workbench utilizing the mounting holes that were just drilled.

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO PROVIDE THIS SAW DUST FALL-THRU AND REMOVAL HOLE WILL ALLOW SAW DUST TO BUILD-UP AROUND THE MOTOR WHICH MAY RESULT IN A FIRE HAZARD OR CAUSE MOTOR DAMAGE.

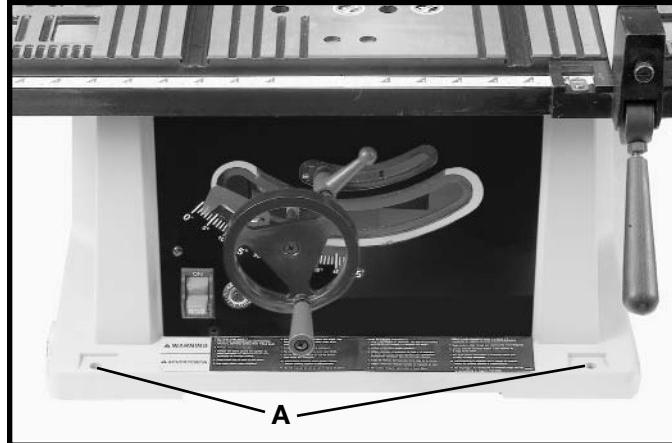


Fig. 27

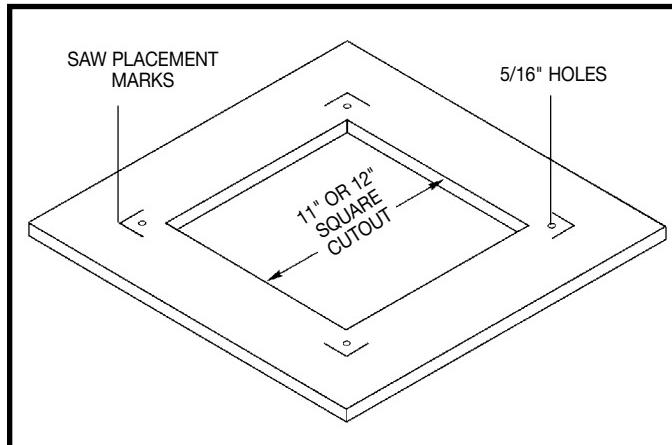


Fig. 28

ASSEMBLING STAND FOR MODEL TS200LS

1. Assemble the stand as shown in Fig. 29, using 16 M8x1.25x20mm carriage head bolts, 3/8" flat washers and M8x1.25 hex nuts. Align the holes in the stand legs (F) with the holes in the brackets. Insert the carriage head bolt through the hole in the leg and the hole in the bracket, place a flat washer on the carriage head bolt and thread a hex nut onto the carriage head bolt. Repeat this process for the 15 remaining holes in the legs and brackets. **NOTE: DO NOT COMPLETELY TIGHTEN THE HARDWARE AT THIS TIME.** Letters are stamped on the stand brackets for ease in assembly.

- A - Top front and rear brackets
- B - Top side brackets
- C - Bottom side brackets
- D - Bottom front and rear brackets

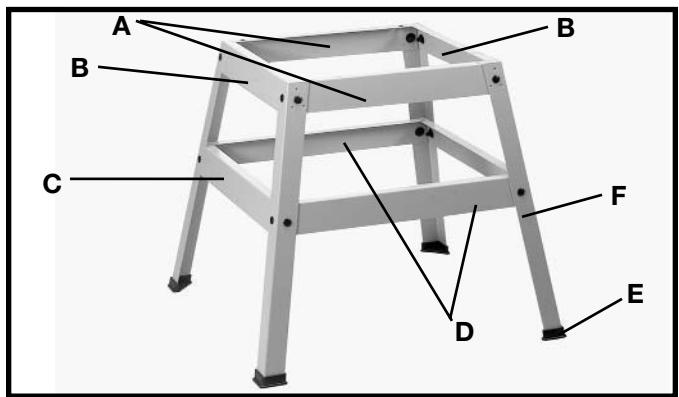


Fig. 29

2. Assemble the rubber feet (E) Fig. 29, to the bottom of each leg (F) as shown. **NOTE:** Each rubber foot is provided with holes for mounting the stand to the floor surface if required.

ASSEMBLING SAW TO STAND

1. Position the saw on the stand as shown in Fig. 30. Align the holes in the front and rear of the saw with the holes in the top of the stand. Place a 3/8" flat washer onto a M8x1.25x40mm hex head screw. Insert the hex head screw through the mounting hole in the saw and the mounting hole in the stand. Place a 3/8" flat washer onto the hex head screw and thread a M8x1.25 hex nut onto the screw. **NOTE: DO NOT COMPLETELY TIGHTEN THE HARDWARE AT THIS TIME.**

2. Push down on top of the saw so the legs of the stand adjust to the surface of the floor and tighten all stand hardware and hardware which secures saw to stand.



Fig. 30

OPERATING CONTROLS AND ADJUSTMENTS

STARTING AND STOPPING SAW

The on/off switch (A) Fig. 31, is located on the front of the saw cabinet. To turn the saw "ON" move the switch (A) to the "ON" position. To turn the saw "OFF", move the switch (A) to the "OFF" position.

LOCKING SWITCH IN THE "OFF" POSITION

IMPORTANT: When the tool is not in use, the switch should be locked in the "OFF" position to prevent unauthorized use. This can be done by grasping the switch toggle (B) and pulling it out of the switch as shown in Fig. 32. With the switch toggle (B) removed the switch will not operate. However, should the switch toggle be removed while the saw is running, it can be turned "OFF," but cannot be restarted without inserting the switch toggle (B) back into the switch.

OVERLOAD PROTECTION

Your saw is equipped with a resetable overload relay button (C) Fig. 32. If the motor shuts off or fails to start due to over-loading (cutting stock too fast, using a dull blade, using the saw beyond its capacity, etc.) or low voltage, turn the switch to the "OFF" position. Let the motor cool three to five minutes and push the reset button (C), which will reset the overload device. The motor can then be turned on again in the usual manner.

BLADE RAISING AND LOWERING CONTROL

To raise or lower the saw blade, turn handwheel (A) Fig. 33. Turning the handwheel clockwise lowers the blade and turning the handwheel counterclockwise raises the blade.

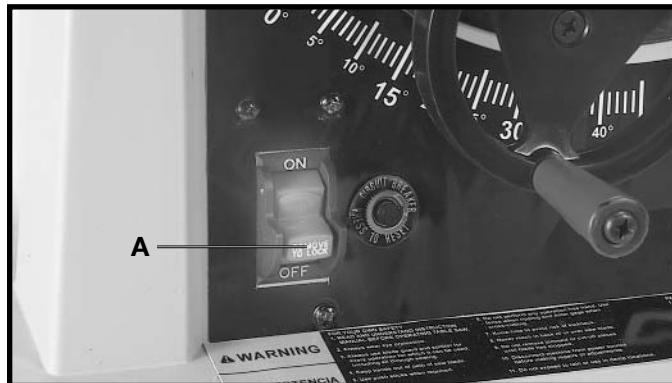


Fig. 31

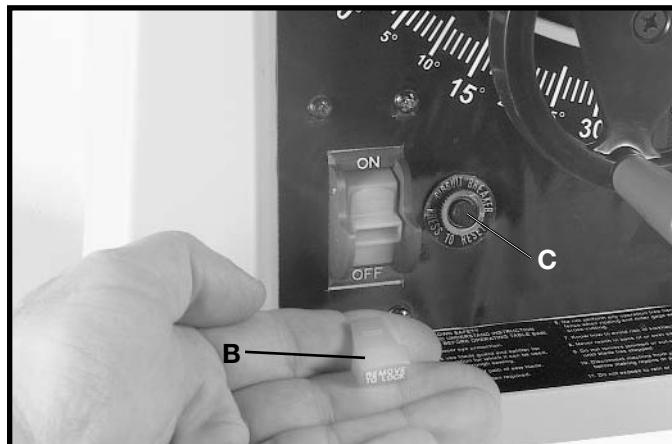


Fig. 32

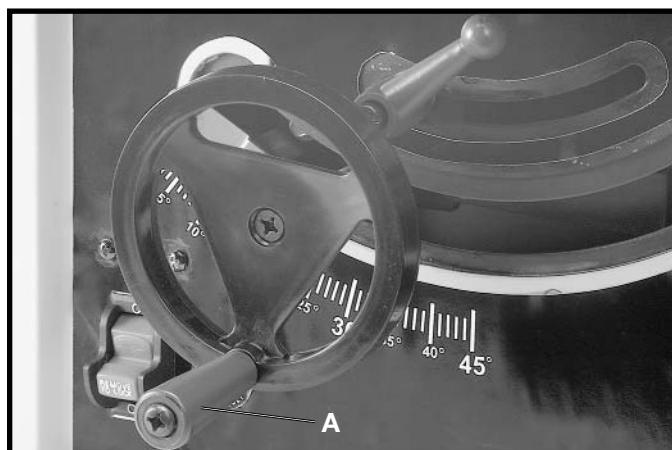


Fig. 33

BLADE TILTING CONTROL

To tilt the saw blade, loosen lock handle (A) Fig. 34, move handwheel (B) until the blade is at the desired angle and tighten lock handle (A). **NOTE:** The lock handle (A) is spring-loaded and can be repositioned by pulling out on the handle (A) and repositioning it on the serrated stud located underneath the handle.

WARNING: THE BLADE TILTING LOCK HANDLE (A) MUST BE LOCKED DURING ALL CUTTING OPERATIONS.

ADJUSTING 90 AND 45 DEGREE POSITIVE STOPS

Your saw is equipped with positive stops for rapid and accurate positioning of the saw blade at 90 and 45 degrees to the table. To adjust the positive stops, proceed as follows:

1. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.**
2. Raise the saw blade to its maximum height.

TO ADJUST POSITIVE STOP AT 90 DEGREES

3. Loosen the blade tilting lock handle (A) Fig. 34, move the blade tilting mechanism (B) as far as possible to the left and tighten the blade tilting lock handle (A).
4. Place a square (A) Fig. 35, on the table with one end of the square against the blade as shown, and check to see if the blade is at 90 degrees to the table. If it is not, loosen screw (B) Fig. 35, a few turns and move the blade tilting mechanism until the blade is at 90 degrees to the table. Then tighten blade tilting lock handle (A) Fig. 34, and tighten screw (B) Fig. 35, until it stops.

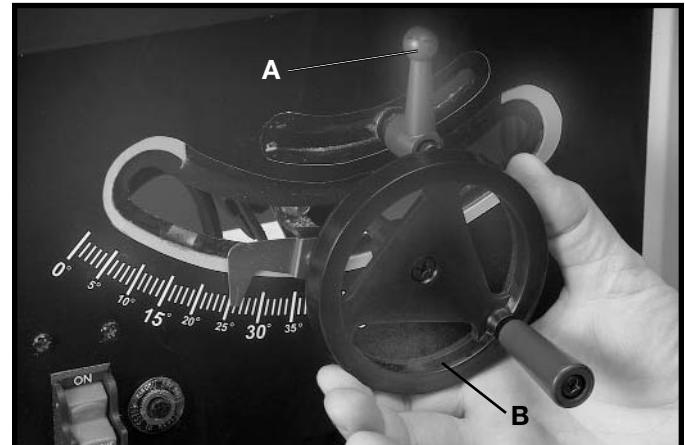


Fig. 34

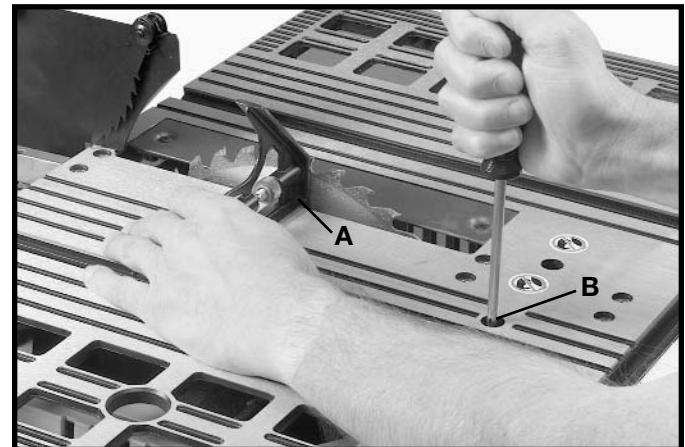


Fig. 35

TO ADJUST POSITIVE STOP AT 45 DEGREES

5. Loosen the blade tilting lock handle (A) Fig. 34, move the blade tilting mechanism (B), as far as possible to the right, and tighten the blade tilting lock handle (A).
6. Place a square (A) Fig. 36, on the table with one end of the square against the blade as shown, and check to see if the blade is at 45 degrees to the table. If it is not, loosen screw (C) Fig. 36, a few turns and move the blade tilting mechanism (B) Fig. 34, until the blade is at 45 degrees to the table. Then tighten blade tilting lock handle (A) Fig. 34, and tighten screw (C) Fig. 36, until it stops.

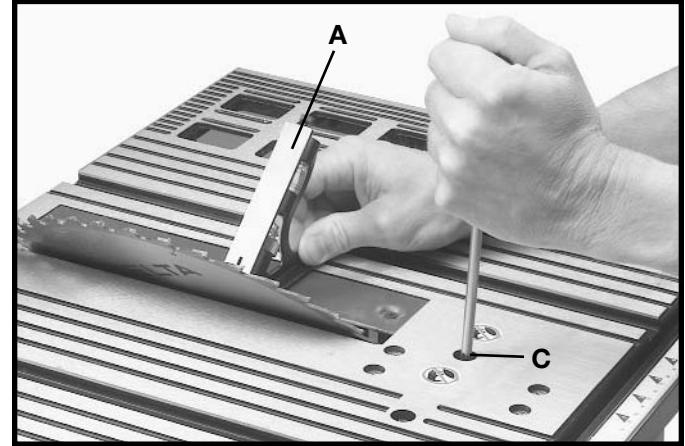


Fig. 36

RIP FENCE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

1. To move the rip fence (A) Fig. 37, along the table, lift up fence locking lever (B), slide the fence to the desired location on the table and push down fence locking lever (B) to lock the fence in position.

2. A pointer indicates the distance the fence is positioned away from the saw blade. If an adjustment to the pointer is required, loosen the screw (C) Fig. 37, that fastens the pointer to the fence bracket and adjust the pointer accordingly.

3. IMPORTANT: THE RIP FENCE MUST BE PROPERLY ALIGNED TO THE MITER GAGE SLOT IN ORDER TO PREVENT KICKBACK WHEN RIPPING.

4. The saw blade is set parallel to the miter gage slot at the factory and the fence must be parallel to the miter gage slot in order to do accurate work and prevent kickback when ripping. To check the alignment:

5. Position the fence next to the miter gage slot, as shown in Fig. 37. Clamp the fence to the table by pushing down the locking lever (B). The edge of the fence should be parallel to the miter gage slot.

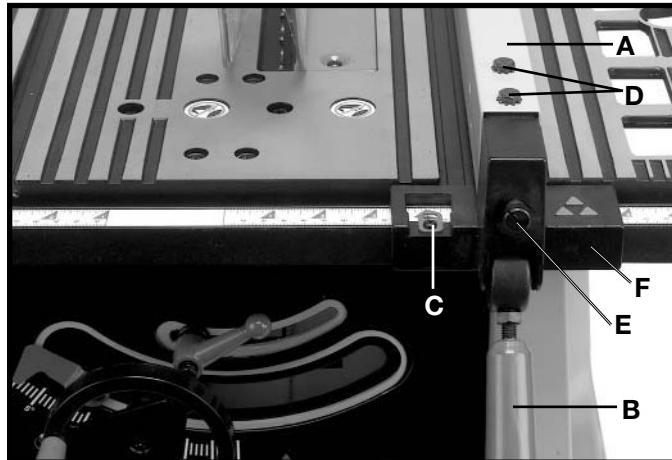


Fig. 37

6. If an adjustment is necessary, proceed as follows:

7. Loosen the two screws (D) Fig. 37, and lift up locking lever (B). Then while holding the fence bracket (F) firmly toward the front of the saw, move the rear end of the fence (A) until it is parallel with the miter gage slot. Then tighten two screws (D) and push down locking lever (B).

8. The clamping action of the fence (A) Fig. 37, can be adjusted by lifting up locking lever (B) and turning screw (E) clockwise to increase or counterclockwise to decrease the clamping action of the fence.

ADJUSTING TABLE INSERT

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.

2. Make sure that the table insert (A) Fig. 37A, is flush with or slightly below the surface of the table (B).

3. If the table insert is above the surface of the table, tighten the two table insert screws (C) Fig. 37 (A), so that the table insert is level with the table or slightly below the surface of the table.

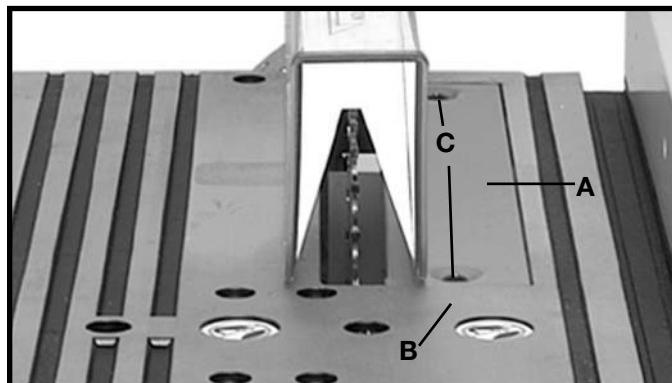


Fig. 37A

MITER GAGE OPERATION AND ADJUSTMENTS

When straight cross-cutting (blade set 90 degrees to the table) the miter gage can be used in either table slot. When bevel cross-cutting (blade tilted) only use the miter gage in the right table slot where the blade is tilted away from the miter gage and your hands.

To operate the miter gage, loosen lock knob (E) Fig. 38, and move the body of the miter gage to the desired angle.



Fig. 38

ADJUSTING BLADE PARALLEL TO MITER GAGE SLOTS

The blade was adjusted parallel to the miter gage slots at the factory. In order to insure accurate cuts and help prevent kickback when cutting, this adjustment should be checked and if necessary, adjusted as follows:

1. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER SOURCE.**
2. Raise the blade to its highest position and adjust the blade so it is 90 degrees to the table.
3. Select a tooth on the saw blade that is set to the left. Mark this tooth with a pencil or marker.
4. Using a combination square, place the body (A) Fig. 39, of the square against the miter gage slot and adjust the blade (B) of the square until it just touches the marked tooth, as shown.
5. Rotate the blade and check the same marked blade tooth at the rear of the saw table in the same manner, as shown in Fig. 40.
6. If the front and back measurements, shown in Figs. 39 and 40, are not identical, loosen four screws (C) Fig. 41. Carefully grasp and move the saw blade until the blade is parallel to the miter gage slot. Then tighten four screws (C) Fig. 41, securely. **NOTE:** If sufficient adjustment cannot be achieved by loosening screws (C), screws (D) Fig. 41, may also be loosened if absolutely necessary to make the adjustment.

CHANGING THE BLADE

WARNING: WHEN CHANGING THE BLADE, MAKE CERTAIN THE MACHINE IS DISCONNECTED FROM THE POWER SOURCE. USE ONLY 10" DIAMETER SAW BLADES RATED FOR 4700 RPM OR HIGHER WITH 5/8" ARBOR HOLES.

2. Raise the saw blade to its maximum height and remove the table insert (A) Fig. 42.
3. Place open end wrench (B) Fig. 42, on flats on inside blade flange to keep the saw arbor from rotating and remove arbor nut (C) with wrench (D). Turn nut (C) counterclockwise to remove. Remove outside blade flange (E) and saw blade (F).
4. Place the new blade onto the arbor, making certain teeth of blade are pointing down at the front of the saw table. Place the outside blade flange (E) Fig. 42, onto the arbor, then thread arbor nut (C) onto the arbor. Tighten nut (C) with wrench (D) by turning nut clockwise while holding arbor steady with other wrench (B).
5. Replace the table insert.



Fig. 39

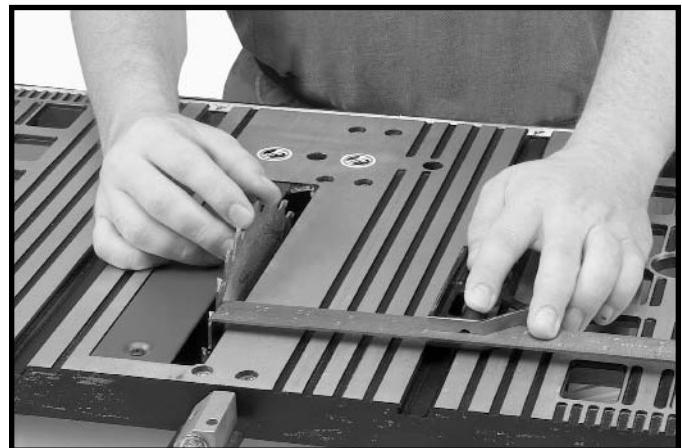


Fig. 40

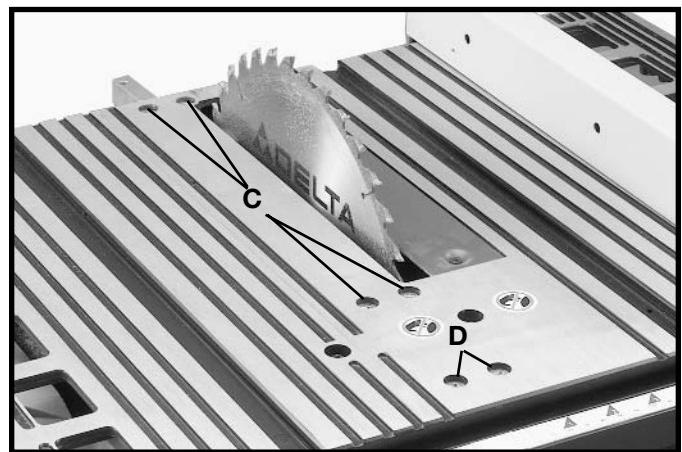


Fig. 41

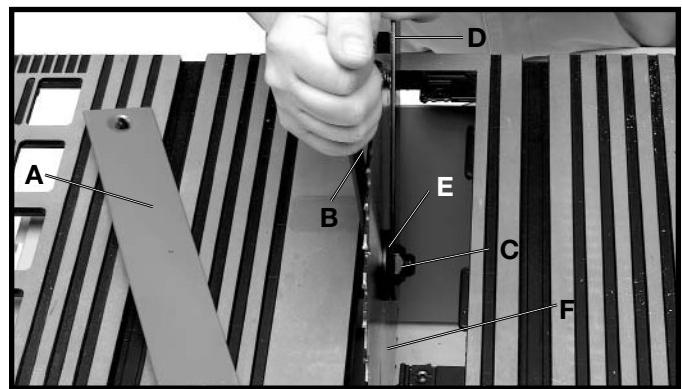


Fig. 42

OPERATIONS

Common sawing operations include ripping and crosscutting plus a few other standard operations of a fundamental nature. As with all power tools, there is a certain amount of hazard involved with the operation and use of the machine. Using the machine with the respect and caution demanded as far as safety precautions are concerned, will considerably lessen the possibility of personal injury. However, if normal safety precautions are overlooked or completely ignored, personal injury to the operator can result. The following information describes the safe and proper method for performing the most common sawing operations.

NOTE: THE USE OF ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES NOT RECOMMENDED BY DELTA MAY RESULT IN THE RISK OF INJURY.

CROSS-CUTTING

Cross-cutting requires the use of the miter gage to position and guide the work. Place the work against the miter gage and advance both the gage and work toward the saw blade, as shown in Fig. 43. The miter gage may be used in either table slot. When bevel cutting (blade tilted), use the right miter gage slot so that the blade tilts away from the miter gage and your hands.

Start the cut slowly and hold the work firmly against the miter gage. One of the rules in running a saw is that you never hang onto or touch a free piece of work. Hold the supported piece, not the free piece that is cut off. The feed in cross-cutting continues until the work is cut in two, and the miter gage and work are pulled back to the starting point. Before pulling the work back, it is good practice to give the work a little sideways shift to move the work slightly away from the saw blade. Never pick up any short length of free work from the table while the saw blade is turning. A smart operator never touches a cutoff piece unless it is at least a foot long.

For added safety and convenience, the miter gage (A) Fig. 43A can be fitted with an auxiliary wood-facing (B), that should be at least 1 inch higher than the maximum depth of cut, and should extend out 12 inches or more to one side or the other depending on which miter gage slot is being used. This auxiliary wood-facing can be fastened to the front of the miter gage by using two screws (C) Fig. 43A through the holes provided in the front of the miter gage body and into the wood-facing.

⚠️WARNING: NEVER USE THE FENCE AS A CUT-OFF GAGE WHEN CROSS-CUTTING.

When cross-cutting a number of pieces to the same length, a block of wood (B) Fig. 43B, can be clamped to the fence and used as a cut-off gage. It is important that this block of wood always be positioned in front of the saw blade. Once the cut-off length is determined, secure the fence and use the miter gage to feed the work into the cut.

This block of wood allows the cut-off piece to move freely along the table surface without binding between the fence and the saw blade, thereby lessening the possibility of kickback and injury to the operator.

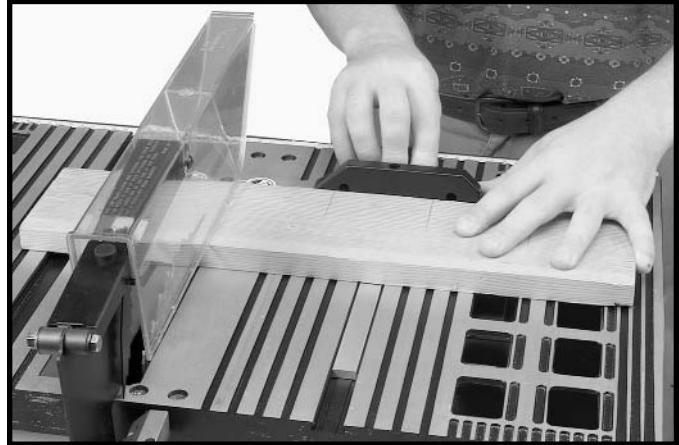


Fig. 43

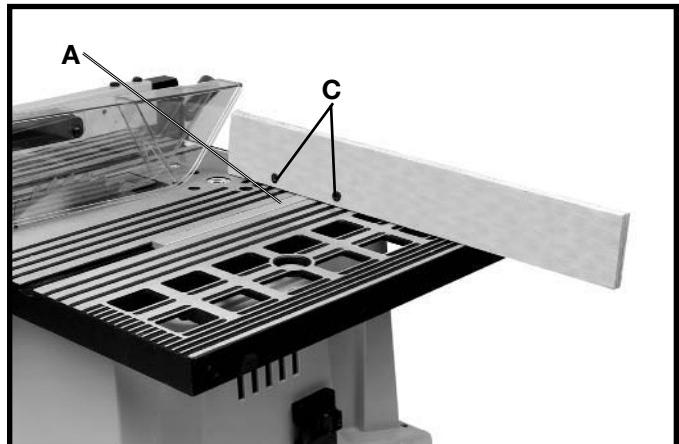


Fig. 43A

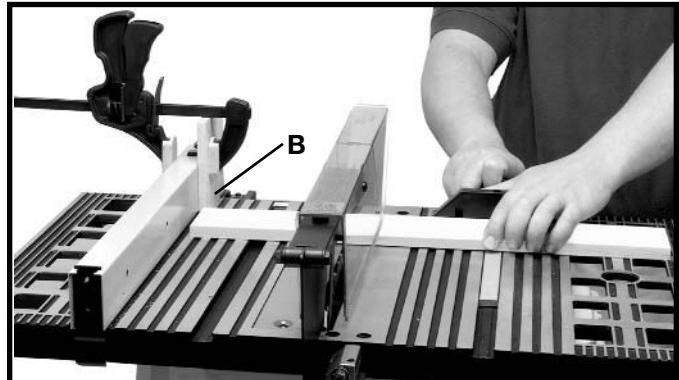


Fig. 43B

RIPPING

Ripping is the operation of making a lengthwise cut through a board, as shown in Fig. 44, and the rip fence (A) is used to position and guide the work. One edge of the work rides against the rip fence while the flat side of the board rests on the table. Since the work is pushed along the fence, it must have a straight edge and make solid contact with the table. The saw guard must be used. The guard has anti-kickback fingers to prevent wood kickback, and a splitter to prevent the wood kerf from closing and binding the blade.

Start the motor and advance the work holding it down and against the fence. Never stand in the line of the saw cut when ripping. Hold the work with both hands and push it along the fence and into the saw blade as shown in Fig. 44. The work can then be fed through the saw blade with one or two hands. After the work is beyond the saw blade and anti-kickback fingers, the hand is removed from the work. When this is done the work will either stay on the table, tilt up slightly and be caught by the rear end of the guard or slide off the table to the floor. Alternately, the feed can continue to the end of the table, after which the work is lifted and brought back along the outside edge of the fence. The cut-off stock remains on the table and is not touched with the hands until the saw blade is stopped, unless it is a large piece allowing safe removal. When ripping boards longer than three feet, it is recommended that a work support be used at the rear of the saw to keep the workpiece from falling off the saw table.

If the ripped work is less than 4 inches wide, a push stick should always be used to complete the feed, as shown in Fig. 45. The push stick can easily be made from scrap material as explained in the section "**CONSTRUCTING A PUSH STICK.**"

When ripping material under 2 inches in width, a flat pushboard is a valuable accessory since ordinary type sticks may interfere with the blade guard. That flat pushboard can be made as shown in Fig. 46.

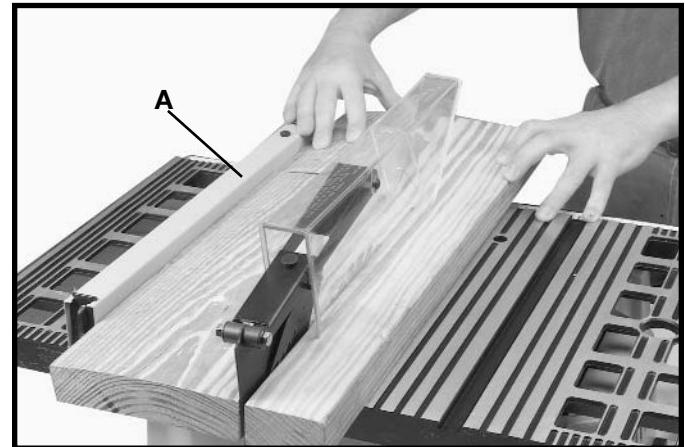


Fig. 44

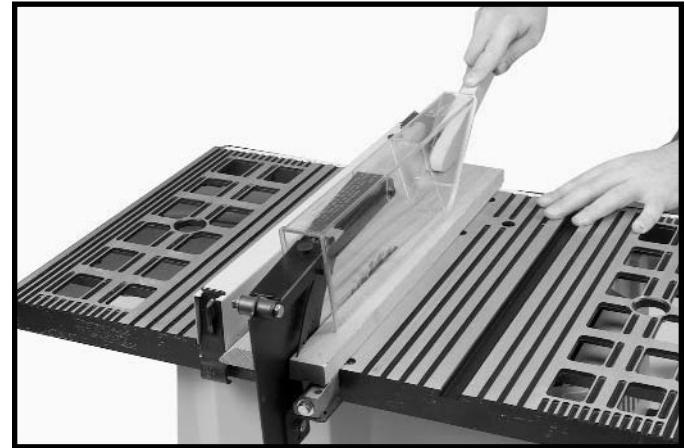


Fig. 45

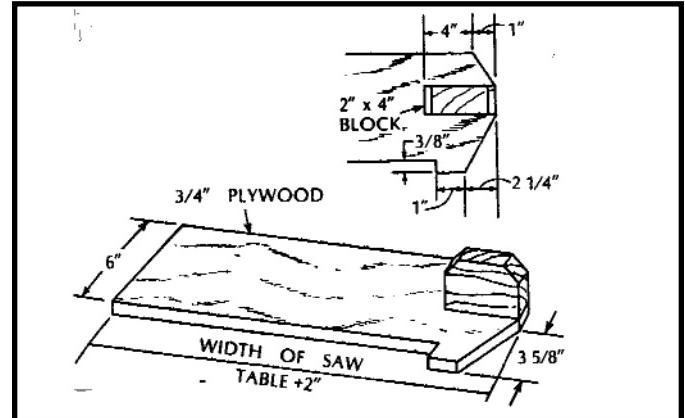


Fig. 46

USING AUXILIARY WOOD FACING ON RIP FENCE

It is necessary when performing some special operations to add wood facing (A) Fig. 47, to one or both sides of the rip fence, as shown. The wood facing is attached to the fence with screws through the holes in the fence. 3/4 inch stock is suitable for most work although an occasional job may require 1 inch facing.

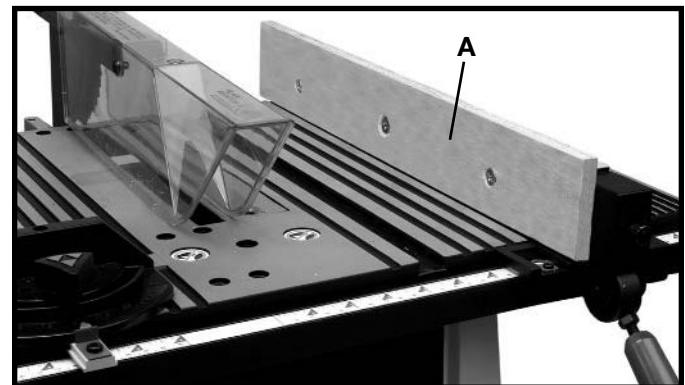
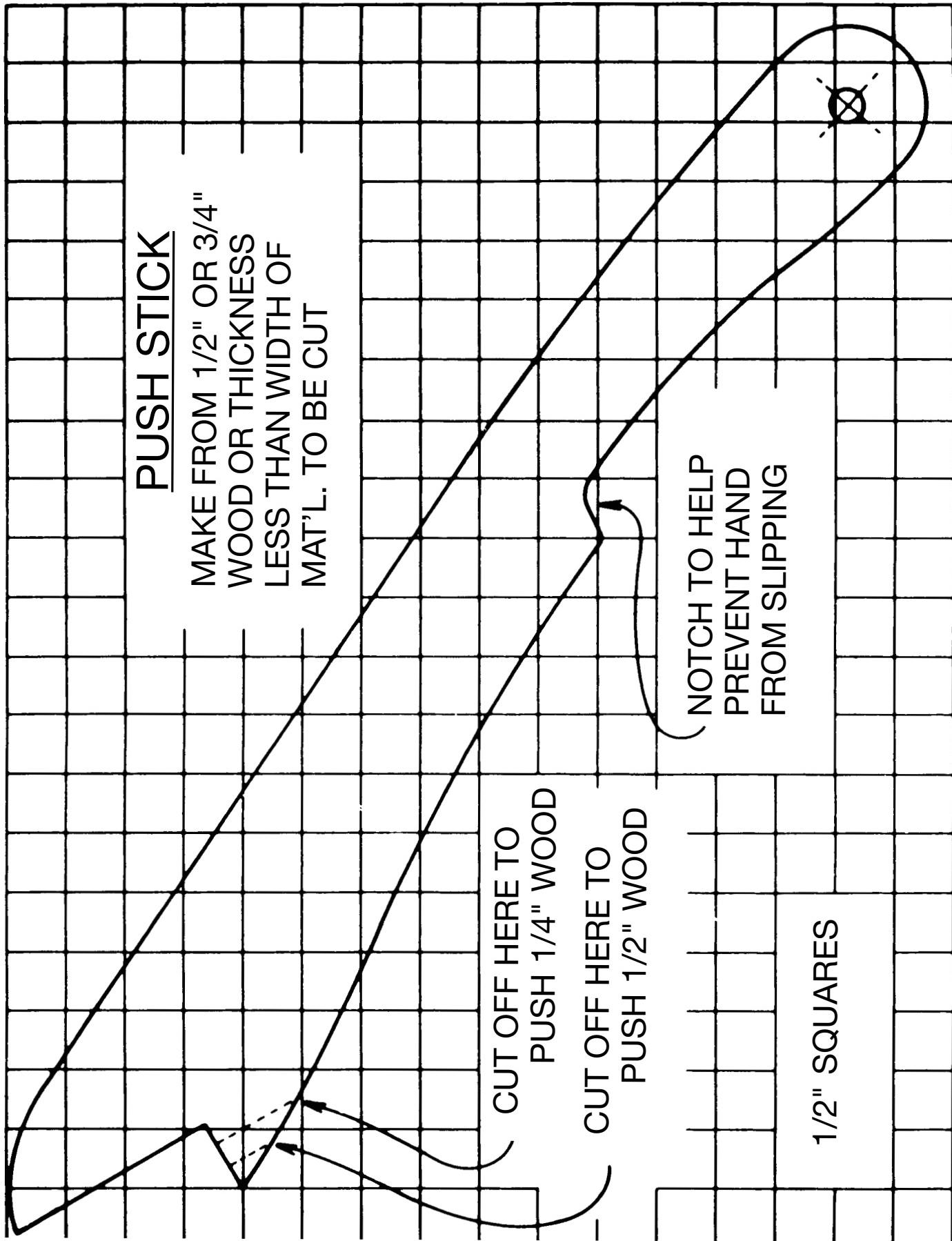


Fig. 47

CONSTRUCTING A PUSH STICK

When ripping work less than 4 inches wide, a push stick should be used to complete the feed and could easily be made from scrap material by following the pattern shown.



CONSTRUCTING A FEATHERBOARD

Fig. 48, illustrates dimensions for making a typical featherboard. The material the featherboard is constructed of, should be a straight piece of wood that is free of knots and cracks. Featherboards are used to keep the work in contact with the fence and table and help prevent kickbacks. Clamp the featherboards to the fence and table so that the leading edge of the featherboards will support the workpiece until the cut is completed. Use featherboards for all non "thru-sawing" operations where the guard and spreader assembly must be removed (see Fig. 49). Always replace the guard and spreader assembly when the non thru-sawing operation is completed.

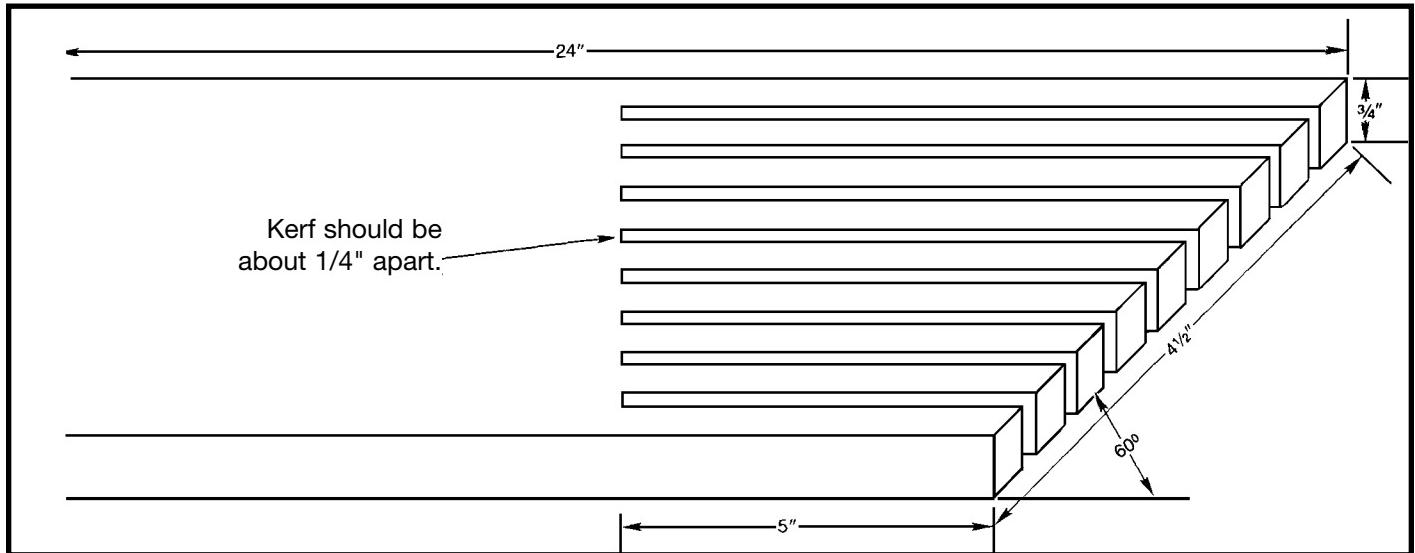


Fig. 48

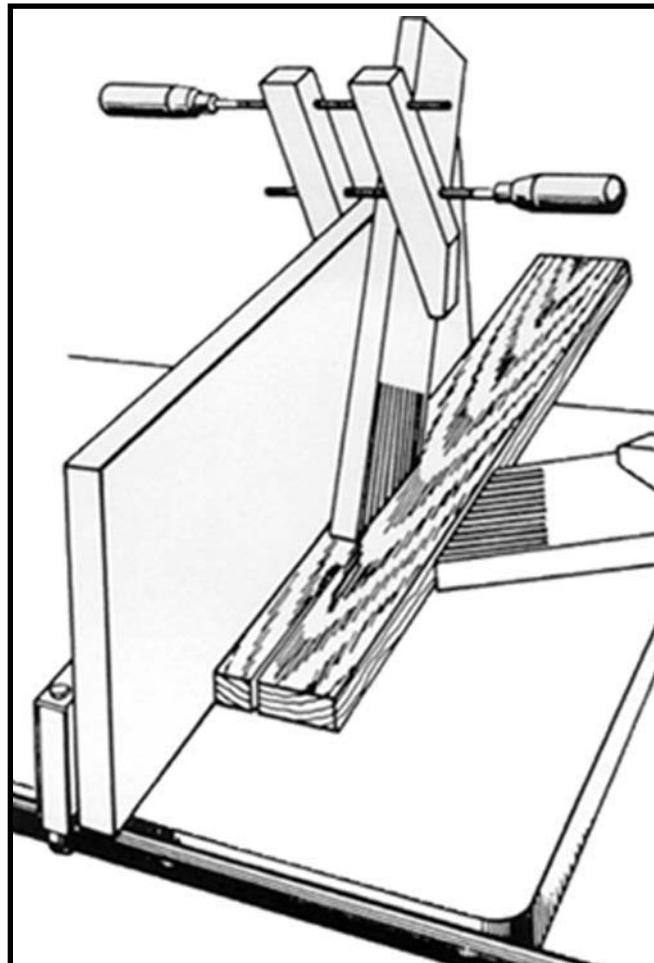


Fig. 49

NOTES

NOTES

ACCESSORIES

A complete line of accessories is available from your Delta Supplier, Porter-Cable • Delta Factory Service Centers, and Delta Authorized Service Stations. Please visit our Web Site www.deltamachinery.com for a catalog or for the name of your nearest supplier.



WARNING: Since accessories other than those offered by Delta have not been tested with this product, use of such accessories could be hazardous. For safest operation, only Delta recommended accessories should be used with this product.



PARTS, SERVICE OR WARRANTY ASSISTANCE

All Delta Machines and accessories are manufactured to high quality standards and are serviced by a network of Porter-Cable • Delta Factory Service Centers and Delta Authorized Service Stations. To obtain additional information regarding your Delta quality product or to obtain parts, service, warranty assistance, or the location of the nearest service outlet, please call 1-800-223-7278 (In Canada call 1-800-463-3582).



Two Year Limited Warranty

Delta will repair or replace, at its expense and at its option, any Delta machine, machine part, or machine accessory which in normal use has proven to be defective in workmanship or material, provided that the customer returns the product prepaid to a Delta factory service center or authorized service station with proof of purchase of the product within two years and provides Delta with reasonable opportunity to verify the alleged defect by inspection. Delta may require that electric motors be returned prepaid to a motor manufacturer's authorized station for inspection and repair or replacement. Delta will not be responsible for any asserted defect which has resulted from normal wear, misuse, abuse or repair or alteration made or specifically authorized by anyone other than an authorized Delta service facility or representative. Under no circumstances will Delta be liable for incidental or consequential damages resulting from defective products. This warranty is Delta's sole warranty and sets forth the customer's exclusive remedy, with respect to defective products; all other warranties, express or implied, whether of merchantability, fitness for purpose, or otherwise, are expressly disclaimed by Delta.